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to lawyers. That is the one entitled "The Treaty-Making Power under the Constitution of the United States."

Throughout the volume the author shows an opinion that the proposed covenant for a League of Nations in some respects goes too far, and in others not far enough.

The line of thought to the effect that the covenant does not go far enough is expressed in the following extract from the preface: "The proper task of the Entente of Free Nations formed in the prosecution of the Great War is not, therefore, to create a mere organ of power but an institution of justice. Such an institution cannot be established by a League of Nations, unless as an organization it makes law and not power the chief object of its existence. If it dedicates its energies frankly to the perfection of International Law, it may indeed rise to the height of world leadership; but, because all sovereign states are equal before the law, it cannot long subsist merely as a 'League,' which is essentially a group of Powers within the general Society of States. What is required is the union, not the division, of that Society."

On the other hand, in the paper on "The Treaty-Making Power under the Constitution of the United States" the author presents an argument tending to show that the treaty-making power in the Constitution as it now stands does not authorize the United States by treaty to enter into a league with even the limited functions described by the proposed covenant.

Yet there is no inconsistency between the two views, for the end suggested in the preface could be secured through an amendment to the Constitution.

E. W.

A HISTORY OF SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES. By Kirk H. Porter. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1918. pp. xi, 260.

Mr. Porter has endeavored to give a compact presentation of the development of suffrage in the United States since the Revolution, a presentation as much of background as of fact. There is nothing in American literature to compare with Dicey's study of the interrelation of law and opinion in England during the nineteenth century, and any attempt to show the complex nature of the banks through which a single stream of legislation works its way deserves attention. It would be difficult to find a subject better adapted for this treatment than the vicissitudes of the franchise.

During the Revolution and in the years immediately following it, Mr. Porter shows, statesmen found no difficulty in holding that the natural right to participate in the functions of government became discoverable only with the acquisition of a certain amount of riches. Yet by 1857 not one state determined the voting eligibility of its citizens by their possessions, and only six states made taxpaying a qualification. Although the element fighting for the franchise always made use of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence in their struggle, Mr. Porter stresses the fact that the democratization of the vote was, in large part, either the direct or indirect result of actual democratic conditions. New classes in the population created new problems, problems whose aspect varied with the locality in which they arose: while in the West the welcome to the foreigner was so hearty that several states gave aliens the vote, in the East the Know-Nothing Party sprang into existence in his shadow.

With the Fifteenth Amendment Mr. Porter sees passion triumphant, and with the subsequent measures of the Southern states which he groups under the succinct caption, "Disfranchising the Negro," he sees the reassertion of the principle of expediency which, throughout, he has endeavored to make the dominating if subconscious test of the extension of the franchise. The last chapter is a

consideration of some of the ideas and emotions represented in the contest over woman suffrage.

The book is framed with a good sense of proportion, and, for the most part, succeeds in giving the atmosphere in which suffrage legislation was shaped as well as the history of the legislation itself. It might perhaps have added to the background of the study had there been an indication of the contemporaneous suffrage history of other countries, especially of England. A much more serious defect, however, is the method in which Mr. Porter reviews decisions of the federal courts in his chapter on Disfranchising the Negro. The reasoning of the judges is not always adequately presented; the exact point decided is occasionally not made clear; and (p. 200) the court is accused of a disinclination to investigate the merits of a case because it affirmed the sustaining of a demurrer where unlawful exclusion from the polls was claimed and the petition failed to allege that the plaintiff had one of the electoral qualifications required by the state constitution.

THE UNSOUND MIND AND THE LAW. By George W. Jacoby. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

THE GREATER WAR. By George D. Herron. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS. RULES OF PROCEDURE. Compiled, annotated, and indexed by James F. Minor. Charlottesville, Va.: The Mitchie Co.

WHAT HAPPENED TO EUROPE. By Frank A. Vanderlip. New York: The Macmillan Co.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. By Elmer D. Brothers. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co.

THE AMERICAN BAR. Prepared and edited by James Clark Fifiield. Minneapolis: The James C. Fifiield Co.

WHY WE FOUGHT. By Captain Thomas G. Chamberlain. Foreword by Hon. William Howard Taft. New York: The Macmillan Co.

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK FROM 1777 TO 1850. By Elsie Garland Hobson. Supplementary Educational Monographs, vol. 3, no. 1. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

AN AMERICAN LABOR POLICY. By Julius Henry Cohen. New York: The MacMillan Co.

LABOR AND RECONSTRUCTION IN EUROPE. By Elisha M. Friedman. New York: E. P. Dutton Co.

THE STATE AND THE NATION. By Edward Jenks. New York: E. P. Dutton Co.